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NoVacation

THAT YARD'S IN SHAPE!

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WASHINGTON, D. C., WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, 1922-FORTY-TWO PAGES.

TARIFF

BACKYARD

TWO CENTS.

M'CUMBER BONUS PLAN IS REPORTED TO SENATE TODAY

Finance Committee Vote Stands Nine to Four in Favor of Measure.

FORFEITURE PROVISION STRICKEN FROM BILL

Committeemen Want Action on Tariff First-Simmons Sees Little '

Real Aid for Soldiers.

soldier bonus plan was ordered favorably reported today by the Senate finance committee. The vote was

changed, however, from next October 1 to January 1, 1923, after Senator Walsh, democrat, Massachusetts, told the majority that it would take six months to get the bonus machinery in

Forfeiture Cut Out.

The committee before approving the McCumber plan eliminated the forfeiture provision as contained in the House measure, under which veterans failing to pay loans to banks or to the government would have forfeited their adjusted service certifi-

In such cases the Secretary of the cates to the veteran in whose name it was issued at any time prior to its maturity upon receipt from him of the amount paid by the government to the bank, plus interest at the rate of 4½ per cent, compounded annually. Under another amendment approved by the committee veterans could make application for adjusted service compensation at any time service compensation at any time after the passage of the law. The House measure would have limited the time to July 1, 1923.

Smoot Plan Defeated.

The Smoot plan, providing for paidup life insurance, in lieu of all other forms of compensation, was defeated by a vote of 8 to 5, the three demoerats present-Simmons, Walsh and Gerry-voting against it. Republicans supporting the Smoot proposal were Senators Smoot, McLean, Frelinghuysen, Calder and Dillingham. Republicans voting against it were McCumber, Curtis, Watson, Sutherland and La Follette.

Senator McLean broke the tie which have existed among the republican Senator McLean broke the tie which has existed among the republican members on the vote to report the McCumber plan, which is the House bill with some amendments including elimination of the land settlement or reclamation project. Senators said reclamation was not discussed, although House leaders and some Senate supporters of reclamation legislation have urged that the Smith-McNary reclamation bill or some similar legislation be attached to the bonus measure.

Want Tariff Action First.

Several of the majority members of the committee gave notice to Chairman McCumber that they would oppose laying aside the tariff bill for Senate consideration of the bonus at any time in the near future. Chairman McCumber replied that he intended to get as prompt consideration out, but did not state whether the tariff measure would be laid aside. It was reported that the republican leaders hoped to work out some plan by which the bonus measure could be expedited without delaying seriously the teriff bill.

Senator Simmons, ranking demo-cratic member, announced on behalf of the three democrats present that they voted to report out the McCumthey voted to report out the McCumber bill, only to get action promptly and not because they favored the measure. The democratic leader expressed the belief that the McCumber bill would be of little benefit to the former service men and said the minority reserved the right to offer a substitute bill in the Senate or amendments to the McCumber plan.

Cash Payment Provided.

The Senate bill, as reported, would provide for the payment of cash to service procedure not over one week

computed at the rate of \$1 a day for domestic service and \$1.25 for foreign domestic service and \$1.25 tor foreign service, with provisions for loans by banks prior to January 1, 1926, and by the government thereafter. These vertificates would mature in twenty years from the date of issue, or sooner upon the death of the veteran. sooner upon the death of the veteran. Farm or home aid in an amount equal to the following percentages of a veteran's adjusted service credit: 100 per cent if payment were made during 1923, 105 per cent if payment were made in 1924, 110 per cent in 1925, 120 per cent in 1926, 130 per cent in 1927, and 140 per cent in 1928 or thereafter. Under the House bill the amount paid under option would have been the total of the adjusted service credit increased by 25 per cent. reased by 25 per cent.

Bank Loan Provisions.

Under the bank loan section of the bill, prior to January 1, 1926, any national bank or any bank or trust company incorporated under the laws of any state, territory, possession or reading with much interest the articles Undecided Whether America Will the District of Columbia, would be appearing in The Star from day to day appearing in The Star from day to day appearing in The Star from day to day appearing to the contents of the report of the bureau of efficiency on the methods of conducting interest at the rate of 4½ percent from the date of issue. The rate of interest charged by the bank could not exceed by more than 2 percent the rate charged at the date of the loan for the discount of 90 days commercial paper by the Federal Reauthorized to loan to any veteran the loan for the discount of 90 days commercial paper by the Federal Re-serve Bank for the federal reserve district in which the bank making ilistrict in which the bank making he loan is located.

Should a veteran fall to pay the vrincipal and interest of the loan within six months after its maturity

SIX MILLIONS STRICKEN IN CHINA FAMINE BELT

Mission Workers Say Victims Practice Cannibalism and Eat Boiled Grass as Thousands Fall by Roadside.

Correspondence of the Associated Press.

SHANGHAI, China, April 31.—Six million people, out of a population of 27,000,000 in the province of Hunan, are starving and hundreds of thousands are certain to die before midsummer, according to estimates of mission workers there.

Literally, thousands have fallen, never to rise, in the fields and by the roadsides. The bodies of the dead are stripped by the emaciated survivors and the pitiful rags that clothed the corpses sold for the few brass coins they may bring with which to buy a handful of rice.

One missionary of the Augustinian order, writing from Yuanchow, said:

"This afternoon I called upon a once prosperous family and found them eating. Each had a bowl of bolied grass and in each bowl were a few grains of rice. The rice in all the bowls of the entire family would not fill a full tablespoon. It breaks my heart to see this people dying with no possible help, as the funds we have received are sufficient only to aid a very limited number."

In one part of the famine belt, as the last dreadful resort of the starving, cannibalism is being practiced, according to Ma Ling-yi, former minister of education at Peking.

Girl children are being given away on the mere promise that they will be fed, and boys are sold at from 20 to 30 cents apiece.

FOR CIVIL SERVICE

Geographic Apportionment Needs Change, Says Report to Congress.

The apportionment method of appointment to positions in the federal departments by the Civil Service Commission "plainly needs revision," Herbert D. Brown, chief of the Treasury would restore the certifi- United States bureau of efficiency, says in a report to President Harding which has been transmitted to Congress. Instead of a geographical distribution of the jobs, the bureau of efficiency argues that there should be first a consideration of who will do the work best. In discussing this phase the report says:

"The civil service act authorizes geographic distribution of appointgeographic distribution of appointments at Washington, but plainly indicates that an apportionment of appointments shall be subservient to the requirements of good administration. The act gives the commission ample authority for an interpretation of the apportionment clause sufficiently liberal to guard the ultimate end of the whole civil service act, namely, employment of the most efficient workers. namely, employment of the most em-cient workers.

"The present method of certification should be discontinued and the sys-tem recommended by the President's commission on economy and effici-ency on March 25, 1913, installed. That system gives more weight to the primary intent of the law."

Principal Recommendations. Among the principal recommendations in the report to the President for civil service improvements were: For definite recruiting system to seek out the best material for civil service jobs changes in clerical tests so that those having special abilities for a particular kind of work will be appointed, tests for scientific and technical experts which will bring into the service those of the greatest talent and capability rather than those whose applications show past experience, and performance tests for those hired for manual work. Under a system of trade tests a mechanic is not rated on his statement as to how long he has been at the trade, the report points out, as is done in most civil service examinations, but he is rated on his ability to answer twenty-questions about how he would do this, or why that. In the performance test he must do it. scientific and technical experts

he must do it.

If the applicant is taking a mechanic's test, beside other things, he must tell how many turns he would make on an index crank when he is milling the head on a hexagon screw. The trade test sets forth demonstrated evidence of the applicant's actual ability. The non-assembled civil service examination for artisans is not truly an examination. It serves as an application record. The longer the experience alleged, the higher the rating. longer the expending the rating.

Weeks Required for Rating. In the Civil Service Commission it takes several weeks at the earliest, and in most instances much longer, before an applicant can obtain a rating and be certified. With trade tests an applicant is rated almost at the time he finishes the test. If trade tests were introduced in the civil tests were introduced in the civil tests were introduced in the civil tests. veterans whose adjusted service meed elapse between examination and credit would not exceed \$50 as was proposed in the House measure, and would give to other veterans one of these four options:

Adjusted service certificates having is of advantage to both the applicant and the government. If the applicant is out of work it is a hardship upon him to await for certification. He does not feel free to accept other work and is not, as a rule, too well prepared financially for the delay.

In view of the superiority of trade tests over present civil service methods. amount of the adjusted service credit
computed at the rate of \$1 a day for domestic service and \$1 25 for foreign and the service and \$1 25 for foreign and \$1 25 foreign and \$1 25 for foreign and \$1 25 foreign and \$1 25 for foreign and \$1 25 foreign and \$1 25 for foreign and \$1 25 foreign and \$1 25 for foreign and \$1 25 foreign and \$1 25 for foreign and \$1 25 foreign and \$1 25 for foreig

than one or two experts would be needed by the Civil Service Commis-

COMMISSION TO REPLY.

Statement to Be Prepared as Soon as Report Is Received.

The members of the Civil Service Commission stated today that they had been

efficiency a copy of this report, but that, through the courtesy of a committee of Congress, will have opportunity to consider such report and will st once give consideration to its statements and recommendations, and will prepare in Actual whatswar reply ampears necessary

WOULDN'T SEND JAZZ TO FRIENDLY BRAZIL,

Would introduction of "jazz music" into a country in which it is unknown constitute an unfriendly act

SAYS U. S. OFFICIAL

Frank A. Harrison, United States commissioner to the Brazilian international centennial exposition at Rio de Janeiro, believes that it In reply to a letter suggesting

that the United States commission to the exposition "send down there a real first-class American jazz orchestra, as jazz is not used and not known in South America," Commissioner Harrison replied that the commission would not be able to do so, and that, moreover, the American government section would have the services of the splendid Navy bands from vessels in the harbor.

in the harbor.

"I cannot refrain from the observation, however," Commissioner Harrison said, "that Brazil is a friendly nation, to which we owe every demonstration of good will, and that if 'jazz' is unknown down there it would be nothing short of an unfriendly act to introduce such so-called music to an unoffending people. Certainly we would not want them to believe that such conglomeration of foolish sounds represents the musical taste of the United States."

REPUBLICANS O. K. SENATE CLOTURE

Decide to Draft and Press New Rule Ending Unlimited Debate.

mitted themselves to the movement designed to bring about amendment of the existing Senate rules now permitting unlimited debate. By a vote of 32 to 1, the republican conference decided to draft and press a new cloture rule.

Whether the cloture effort would be made while the tariff bill is pending was not decided. The prospects, however, were said to be that action on the cloture proposal would go over until later. A committee was appointed to draft the new cloture rule and another majority conference will be held to fix a time to bring the cloture plan before the Senate.

Senator Wadsworth Dissents. Senator Wadsworth, republican, New York was the only participant in today's conference, the third on the cloture question, who opposed the cloture movement to the last. A number of cloture opponents, who were absent, have given notice that they would oppose a new cloture rule on the Senate floor.

The resolution adopted at today's

ods, they should be installed by the commission, the Brown report emphasizes. No better plan of developing and applying trade tests could be followed by the commission, Mr. Brown says, than that plan followed by the United States Army.

The Army, having no tangible material to begin work on, required the services of a staff of but thirty-five men in developing in great haste trade tests for eighty-three occupations. It does not appear, in view of the amount of material already developed, that the services of more than one or two experts would be son; Washington: McNary, Presented by Senator Townsend. sota; Jones, Washington; McNary, Oregon; Lenroot, Wisconsin, and Ball, Delaware. The original cloture pro-posal was drawn by Senators Kellogg

MAY DROP HAGUE PARLEY IF U. S. REMAINS ALOOF

Send Official Observer to the BY LEOPOLD ACETRINO.

By Cable to The Star and Chicago Daily News. Copyright, 1922. AMSTERDAM, May 31.—In connection with newspaper reports that Louis A. Sussdorf, jr., American charge d'affaires at The Hague, would attend the economic conference here as observer, the legation informs the Should a veteran fall to pay the principal and interest of the loan within six months after its maturity the bank would present the note to the Treasury and be paid the amount of the principal and the interest. The certificate securing the note would be held by the Treasury and would be restored to the veteran it any time prior to its maturity apon receipt from him of the amount paid by the Treasury to the bank will prepare in detail whatever reply appears necessary. The newspaper articles which have thus far appeared point to the necessity for giving correct information as to the commission's work and methods, the note would be restored to the veteran it any time prior to its maturity apon receipt from him of the amount paid by the Treasury to the bank will prepare in detail whatever reply appears necessary. The newspaper articles which have thus far appeared point to the necessity for giving correct information as to the commission's work and methods, the considered not unlikely here that no decision has been made will prepare in detail whatever reply appears necessary.

The newspaper articles which have thus far appeared point to the necessity for giving correct information as to the commission states.

Full and detailed information will be at the eleventh hour if the United States persists in refusing to take part. In that case it is probable that the conference will be canceled states persists in refusing to the eleventh hour if the United States persists in refusing to the eleventh hour if the United States persists in refusing to the eleventh hour if the United States persists in refusing the probable that the conference will be canceled to the eleventh hour if the United States persists in refusing the probable that the conference will be canceled to the eleventh hour if the United States persists in refusing the probable that the conference will be canceled to the eleventh hour if the United States persists in refusing the probable that the conference will be canceled to the eleventh hour if the united writer that no decision has been made

PRESIDENT RETAINS OF MR. DAUGHERTY

Belief Held Attorney General Merely Made Poor Defense.

KNEW OF MORSE CASE BEFORE APPOINTMENT

Rumors Credit Attacks to Persons Desirous of Hampering War Fraud Probes.

BY DAVID LAWRENCE.

Attorney General Daugherty will not resign. President Harding has not asked him to do so and he never will. Mr. Harding has unlimited confidence in the integrity of his Attorney General and does not believe him guilty of anything wrong in the Morse case.

This is the inflexible attitude of the administration as revealed today after the President and his advisers returned from a cruise on the Mayflower, where the impression caused by the attacks in the Senate against the Attorney General was the subject of informal discussion.

Practically everybody in the administration group admits that Mr. ministration group admits that Mr. Daugherty handled his own defense poorly and that the mix-up between him and Senator Watson of Indiana was most unfortunate. But on the basis of what has happened to date the administration feels no less confidence in Mr. Daugherty, nor does it feel that when all the facts and influences attempting to injure the Atfluences attempting to injure the At-torney General are exposed in the forthcoming war prosecutions the public will have an unfavorable im-pression of the man at the head of the Department of Justice.

President Knew of Morse Case. There's something more than per sonal friendship and loyalty in Mr Harding's attitude toward his lifetime associate and political mentor. It's true that to Harry Daugherty, more than any one else, Mr. Harding wes his nomination at Chicago in of the House naval affairs committee today to pass a bill fathered by Repton. It's true that Mr. Harding is under obligation to Mr. Daugherty, but it is also a fact that Mr. Harding knew in the fall of 1920 everything about the part Harry Daugherty played in obtaining a pardon for Morze under the Taft administration and that he did not consider it a bar to the appointment of Mr. Daugherty. If Harry Daugherty had come out immediately after his connection with the Morse case was mentioned in Sanate debate by Mr. Caraway of Arkansas and said: "Yes, I was an attorney for Morse and helped get him a pardon—I was a private lawyer then and had a right to defend my client," no one would have thought any more about the incident. But in a telephone conversation between Harry Daugnerty and Senator Watson of Hadiana a misunderstanding occurred. This correspondent is presenting the version of that conversation which is told by friends of Mr. Daugherty. Senator Watson had communicated by telephone the fact that Senator Caraway had revived the Morse case. Mr. Daugherty, who had been hearing all the leading men and 1920, which was equivalent to an elec-

Caraway had revived the Morse case.

Mr. Daugherty, who had been hearing about the Morse case for eleven years, was not perturbed by it. In Ohio politics Mr. Daugherty has some violent opponents as well as stanch friends. The skeleton of the Morse case has been rattled every time Mr. Daugherty has been in the public eye. When Mr. Watson of Indiana told him it was up again, the Attoreceived any money, and he author-

he hadn't received a cent from Morse. Mr. Daugherty imagined that the con versation related to whether he had received any money, and he authorized Mr. Watson to deny it. During the course of the debate Senator Watson went a step further and indicated that the Attorney General had denied his connection with the case altogether.

Called Error in Judgment. nothing new had been developed, and nothing injurious, as it was to the feeling of others in the administration circle who believed the whole thing a tempest in a teapot which would blow over if let alone.

There is reason to believe that the criticism which has swept the country because of Mr. Daugherty's beliated explanation has not penetrated very deeply here. The view prevalls that the incident soon will be passed by, and that the continued confidence of President Harding in Attorney General Daugherty will be demonstration enough that he doesn't think (Continued on Page 2, Column 4.)

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4.)

LABOR URGES WORX

House Committeemen Requested to Pass Measure to Further Employment.

Officials of the American Federation of Labor and of the metal trades unions and efficiency experts who have made a complete survey of the situation in government navy yards and arsenals urged a subcommittee of the House naval affairs committee

in manufacturing its own munitions, safeguarding against dangers of war in the future, and lessening the in-centive for future war by taking the prospect of large profit by manufac-turers of munitions away from pri-

Plans Saving of \$100,000,000 a Year. One plan proposes to save \$100,000,-000 per year to the taxpayers of the nation. It is proposed in the plan that In support of the contention that the public plants shall bid against the Attorney General could not have private plants, thereby obtaining claimed any such thing, administra- orders which will give the taxpayers tion supporters insist that Mr. the benefit of the lowest possible Daugherty would never deny what price. It is set forth that the plan had been common knowledge, and gives the civilian employes at the what had been printed in the news- arsenals and navy yards a chance for papers at the time of his connection steady employment if they make their with the Morse pardon. The error in performance so efficient that the public plants underbid private plants for in ignoring the Senate proceedings for nearly three weeks before issuing a statement of explanation is now freely admitted by the administration group, but this was due as much to group, but this was due as much to Harry Daugherty's own feeling that nothing new had been developed, and nothing injurious, as it was to the feeling of others in the administraand countless other items.

BANDITS GET \$15,000.

NEW YORK, May 31 .- Seven auto obile bandits today held up three men in an automobile at Long Island City and robbed them of a \$15,000 pay roll belonging to H. L. Mallinson, New York silk dealer.

AIR RULE SOUGHT TO CURB FLYING SUCH AS MARRED MEMORIAL EVENT

Immediate steps looking toward such regulation of the air as will prevent the low-flying over a public ceremony, such as tended to mar the dedication of the Lincoln Memorial yesterday, will be taken by Lieut. Col. C. O. Sherrill, in charge of public buildings and Despite the request of officials

and a personal request from the Army air officials, a commercial airplane yesterday afternoon circled the Lincoln Memorial twice while President Harding was speaking. The plane, flying as low as 200

feet, according to Col. Sherrill, caused much annoyance to those assembled for the exercises and to the President, although the latter kept on with his address. Noise In Tremendons.

The reverberation of the motor

motor noise tremendous. While flying in front and to the rear no less than four distinct times was the President's voice drowned "I will take up immediately with

Congress the necessity for secur-ing legislation for the protection of audiences against inconsiderate flying of airplanes over such pub-lic assemblages." Col. Sherrill stated. He declared that Chief Justice Taft, chairman of the me-morial commission, felt keenly over the matter. Personally Disappointed. "I personally was much disap-

monies were in progress," Col. Army and Navy aviators and pri-

pointed, after our elaborate prepa-

rations, that any aviator would

so violate our desires as to fly

over the memorial while the cere-

CABINET MAY DEBATE RETURN OF OLD HOURS IN BUREAUS GO TO NAVY YARDS Present Daylight-Saving Scheme Aban-

doned Practically by All Except in Government Departments.

TODAY'S VOTE ON DAYLIGHT-SAVING Present | Moving Clocks

	System.		Ahead.	
	For	Against	For	Against
Governmentemployes	8	462	207	250
Others	0	61	11	49
Today's totals	8	523	218	299
Previously Recorded	Present System.		Moving Clocks Ahead.	
	For	Against	For	Against
Governmentemployes	520	3,673	1,091	2,712
Others	323	3,478	1,135	2,586
Grand totals.	851	7,674	2,444	5,597

The Supreme Court of the Distriet today shandoned daylight saving. Beginning tomorrow, all the branches of the court will convene at 10 o'clock instead of 9 o'clock: The office of the clerk of the court will not open tomorrow until 9 o'clock, and will remain open until 4 o'clock. Change of the hours of the govern-

ment departments back to normal is not being contemplated, it was learned at the White House today and from several of the cabinet officers. It is thought that in view of the sentiment shown to be very strong against the present plan, that the matter might be discussed at the cabinet meeting tomorrow.

Domestic Animals Rebel.

Cows and chickens refuse to work on daylight-saving time; they work on daylight-saving time; they work

HOOVER WOULD FIX MORSE LOSES FIGHT FAIR COAL PRICE

Assumes Responsibility at **Opening of Conference With**

n their respective districts.

He suggested the immediate appointment of committees representing each producing district to advise with him upon a fair price for coal in their respective districts. He also asked that these committees should continue in existence and report to him, after the determination of a fair price, cases of unfair prices in their districts and act at his request as might be necessary to meet such

ON FRAUD CHARGE

any form of daylight saving, writes

save the hour from the work and

Court Overrules Demurrers of Shipbuilder, His Sons

Operators.

Secretary Hoover today assumed the responsibility for fixing a reasonable price on spot coal during the continuance of the present coal strike.

Opening the conference here today of the District of Columbia today overruled the demurrers of the producing fields, Mr. Hoover declared that any agreement between the operators looking toward the fixing of the price of coal, even though in the interest of the public, would be illegal, and therefore he asked the individual operators to agree with him upon a reasonable price for coal him upon a reasonable price for coal Shipping Board constituted a fraud against the United States, of which the Shipping Board is an agency, was sustained by the chief justice. United States Attorney Gordon will

ask the court to set a date for trial before the summer recess. The court held that the charges are laid with sufficient definiteness as to

time and as to the issues which will cases.

Called at President's Request.

Mr. Hoover told the several hundred operators assembled at the meeting that the conference had been called by him at the request of President Harding to consult as to what means might preperly be taken to restrain runaway coal prices due to restrain runaway coal prices due to the defendants against further prosecution. The court points out that the authorities holding such an indictment good are too numerous for citation.

Indicted with Morse are his three sons, Erwin A., Harry F. and Benjamin W. Morse; George M. Burditt, Nehemiah H. Campbell, Rupert M. Much. Philip Reinhardt, Leonard D. Christie.

ENGLAND WILL NOT **TOLERATE STAR** OF IRISH REPUBLIC

British to Hold Dublin as Basis for Operations, Says Churchill.

FINDS ANGLO-IRISH PACT IN VERY GRAVE DANGER

Factional Agreement Strikes Direct Blow at Treaty, He Tells

LONDON, May 31. - Secretar Churchill, in the course of the debate following his statement on the Irish situation, reiterated that Great Britain would not tolerate the establishment of a republic in Ireland. He said the British troops remaining in Dublin were militarily secure and were awaiting eventualities.

"In the event a republic is set un." added the colonial secretary, "it is the intention of the British government to hold Dublin as one of the preliminary and essential steps of

Sees Direct Blow at Treaty.

Mr. Churchill, secretary for the colonies, asserted in the house of commons today that the agreement reached between the political factions in southern Ireland last Satur day strikes directly at the provisions of the Anglo-Irish treaty.

sions of the Anglo-Irish treaty.

No one disputed, said the secretary, that the wish of the Irish people was reconciliation which would give Ireland her freedom, her place in the world and the hope of final unity. Up to ten days ago the leaders of the provisional government had appeared to be resolved to march steadily forword through a free election, and put down, if necessary by force, all armed persons who tried to prevent them.

them. The agreement reached between Michael Collins, head of the provisional government, and Eamon De Valera, the republican leader, however, struck directly at the provision of the treaty, Mr. Churchill declared.

Consequences Very Serious.

The consequences of the agreement were very serious, he said, and it seemed probable that the Irish people would not be able to give free expression to their views.

pression to their views.

If Mr. De Valera or any of the others who might be ministers in the Irish government refused to sign the declaration prescribed in the treaty, the secretary continued, the treaty was broken by that fact and the imperial government resumed such liberty of action—whether in regard to the resumption of the powers which had been transferred or the reoccupation of territory—as it might think appropriate to the gravity of the breach.

The imperial government would not in any circumstances agree to deviate from the treaty, either in the

deviate from the treaty, either in strict letter or the honest spirit of the document, Mr. Churchill declared.

Irish People Hampered.

"It is almost certain," Mr. Churchill went on, "that the Irish people will one correspondent to The Star. They not be able to say in an intelligible way whether they accept or reject then waste it sitting around wait-ing for the cows and chickens. A certain number of labor or inde-"Several things have been over-looked in this thing for suburbanlooked in this thing for suburbanies," writes this correspondent, who didn't want her name mentioned, "and two of them are that the cows will not give down their milk so early and the chickens will not come off their roosts for feed. So we cannot get ahead. We work only about as nature intended."

The Star's poll of the city on the daylight-saying plan closed vesterday did not as was charged issue a leafcure election, but it is difficult to see

did not, as was charged, issue a leaflet urging the Irish voters to sup-port the treaty candidates in the coming election on the ground that "through the safe, short road of the treaty

"The provision of the agreement Cows and chickens refuse to work on daylight-saving time; they work on sun time exclusively, according to suburbanties who commute to the District for work in offices in the daytime and run their little farms in the mornings and evenings. That's the treaty for the Free State parlia ent when nally constituted

> How Treaty May Be Broken. "We were content," he said, "with the provision inserted in article 17 of the treaty, that the members of the government should in this interim period sign a declaration of adherence to the treaty, which heretofore has

been signed willingly by all the members of the provisional govern-"If Mr. de Valera and his three anti-treaty men, or whoever the ministers are to be who are to come

Reason for Faction Pact. "I must now in fairness," continued

the secretary, "set forth the reasons which I understand led or forced the provisional government to enter this compact which is fundamentally opposed to the treaty. They declared conditions in southern Ireland were degenerating so rapidly that they had be raised by a plea of not guilty to not the power to hold a freely connot the power to hold a freely contested election; that sporadic conflicts would have resulted in many parts: that the ballot boxes would have been burned and persons and candidates intimidated or prevented from taking part in the election, and that no coherent expression of the national will would have resulted."

"If that is true," continued Mr. Churchill, "it is a very terrible reflection upon the Irish people and their capacity to use the democratic institutions to which they have so